

POTOSI JOURNAL.

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POTOSI, MISSOURI

RECORDED SAYTH, of New York, probably sentenced more men to death than any other judge in the world and he was never reversed by the court of appeals in a capital case.

THE historic Seward mansion in Washington, D. C., for many years occupied by James G. Blaine, prior to his death, it is said will be torn down to make room for skyscraper to be built by Chicago capitalists.

TAKING the earth as the center of the universe and the polar star as the line of our vision the visible universe embraces an aerial space with a diameter of 430,000,000,000 miles and a circumference of 1,329,742,000,000 miles.

MAINE has a woman who follows the profession of spanker. She goes about and administers thrashings for fifty cents apiece. The average irritated mother would rather do her own spanking—with some it is the only enjoyment there is in bringing up children.

The new treaty between the United States and Japan will not go into effect until July 17, 1900. The concessions made to Japan are made on the assumption that she is a civilized power, and in the next five years she will have ample opportunity to prove that she is.

BECAUSE of criticism of the manner in which the coalition cabinet governs Austria, the circulation of the Frankfurter Zeitung, one of the most influential German newspapers, has been prohibited in Austria. This is the first time that a German newspaper has been subjected to such a severe measure.

"OLD IRONSIDES," the venerable and historical warship, Constitution, which was launched in Boston harbor in 1797, is being refitted and will be sent to that harbor for permanent location as the headquarters of a Boston naval reserve. The grand old vessel ought to be preserved forever, by rebuilding decayed portions as time and wear necessitate.

The tendency in New England of late has been to vote for the licensing of saloons. The majority for license in Boston the other day was 11,799 against 9,589 last year. Pittsfield, Mass., defeated license last year, but at the recent election gave it a majority of 659, because two of the druggists had been selling a barrel of whiskey a day and clearing \$30,000 a year on a license that cost just one dollar.

It is contrary to law for a private individual to buy gold from the mines of Transvaal. The entire products of the mines must be sold to the British government at rates fixed by statute and any person found with uncoined gold in his possession is liable to severe punishment. This somewhat singular law is being enforced rigidly, and quite a number of well-to-do people have been sent to prison for violating its provisions.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States in a Massachusetts case does not affect the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine—it simply means that colored grease shall not be sold as butter pure from the farms of the country. It was this salting under false colors that was forever condemned as far as the courts are concerned. The states have the eternal right to protect the makers of the pure June colored butter.

In Vienna a man died recently who had his heart on the right side and almost all his internal organs, liver, lungs and intestines, were found to be opposite to their usual places. Deceased never felt any inconvenience from this derangement. He learned of it accidentally several years ago and offered to sell his body to the British museum for the immediate payment of a good round sum, but the offer was declined. The cause of death was consumption.

THE shark, much as the sailors may hate it, furnishes several valuable products. An oil obtained from its liver vies in medicinal qualities with that obtained from the liver of the cod; its skin, when dried, takes the hardness and polish of mother of pearl, and is used by jewelers for fancy objects, by binders for making shagreen, and by cabinet-makers for polishing wood; while the Chinese pickle its fins and think them one of the greatest delicacies beneath the sun.

ENGLAND has taken captive a woman who, it is claimed, is 500 years old. She is Queen Majajie, the ruler of a tribe of Kaffirs, whose age is vouched for by the reputed traditions of her tribe. Generations have spoken of her as being blessed with the gift of perpetual life, and her fame has extended throughout the uncivilized regions as far north as Egypt. While it is not for a moment to be believed that the woman could have reached this marvellous age, yet it is not unlikely that she has lived for a long time under her rule.

THE protection of the deer in Vermont will extend until 1900, but the farmers say that if there were not a little hunting the animals would so increase as to be a nuisance before then. They have been eating some of the crops this autumn, are often found in orchards consuming fallen fruit, and an agriculturist in Windsor county complains that they have destroyed his entire crop of buckwheat. Several of the fawns have been domesticated and are as tame as cows and sheep, not to say a good deal worse about getting into gardens. High fences will keep cattle out, but not deer.

MISS ELVIRA FIFE and her sister Elma have long held the distinction of being the oldest living twins in America. Elvira died recently at Petersburg, N. H., aged 83 years, 3 months and 26 days. She was, as is her sister, very eccentric. Although the Boston and Maine railroad had run within ten rods of their door ever since the railroad was built, neither of them had ever ridden upon a railroad train, never visited a theater, and until death divided them seventy hours was the longest space of time they had ever been separated. The surviving twin is very feeble and has lost her mind.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.—Messrs. Hill and Turpie addressed the senate, the former in advocacy of cloture, the latter in opposition to the Nicaragua bill. A resolution looking to union with Canada was introduced by Senator Gallinger. In the house debate on the Carlisle banking bill was begun. Mr. Springer speaking in favor and Mr. Walker in opposition to the measure. Mr. Bland announced a substitute for the Carlisle currency bill which provides for the free coinage of silver.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.—The vice president laid before the senate the report of Admiral Walker on the subject of Hawaii. A bill was passed to open for settlement abandoned military reservations in various states and territories. A bill was also passed to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Shiloh. The Nicaragua canal bill was further discussed. In the house the time was occupied in debating the Carlisle currency bill.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.—In the senate bills were reported to revive the grade of lieutenant general in the army, to forfeit lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads, and to provide a suitable residence for the president. In the house bills were introduced to amend the national banking act, authorizing the deposit of legal tenders instead of bonds to secure circulation, the circulating bank notes to be exempt from taxation; to provide a residence for the president; and an urgency deficiency bill of \$755,000 to complete the census. A bill was passed to pension the widow of Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks at the rate of \$100 a month. The currency bill was further discussed.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.—The senate was session today. In the house Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) introduced a bill repealing that portion of the new tariff act which imposes a differential duty of one-tenth of one per cent. a pound on sugars imported from countries paying a bounty on sugar exported. A bill was passed for the relief of home-steaders in Wisconsin and Minnesota whose property was devastated by the forest fire. Mr. Springer introduced a substitute for the Carlisle currency bill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

At the national capital statues of Daniel Webster and Gen. John Stark were unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The net decrease in the revenue receipts during November, 1899, from those of November, 1898, was \$4,111,314. Gold exports and uncertainty about financial legislation are depressing trade everywhere.

The oration of Senator Hoar at the unveiling of the statue of Daniel Webster is pronounced the gem of the century.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 21st aggregated \$1,020,010,344, against \$1,010,669 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, was 8.4.

In the United States there were 349 business failures in the seven days ended on the 21st, against 349 the week previous and 354 in the corresponding time in 1898.

THE EAST.

It was decided by prominent New York business men to test the constitutionality of the income tax in the courts.

The publisher of dime novels, Erastus F. Beadle, died at his country home in Cooperstown, N. Y., aged 74 years.

In Buffalo, N. Y., twenty-five lodges of Knights of Pythias seceded and formed a new order before the abolishing of rituals in foreign languages.

In New York Charles Peterson shot his wife, killing her, and then killed himself. Five young children were left orphans by the tragedy.

Henry L. Nelson will occupy the editor's chair of Harper's Weekly, which since the death of George William Curtis has been vacant.

Five destroyed the Babbitt block at Morristown, N. J., in which were the First national bank and Kelse's clothing store, the loss being \$100,000.

While investigating the Shearman murder at Jamestown, N. Y., officers found the picture of one of the murderers photographed on the dead woman's eye.

In New York Annie O'Brien died at the age of 106 years.

At Greenville, Miss., Steve Adams was shot for murdering James Irverson last May, and Judge Gilbert was hanged at Friar's Point, Miss., for killing his wife.

By the falling of a scaffolding at Janesville, Wis., five men were injured, two probably fatally.

SIXTEEN BOWEN while fooling with a gun shot and killed the two little daughters of Zeke Bryant near Troy, Ala.

At the age of 83 years Douglas Putnam, a great-grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, of revolutionary fame, died at Marietta, O.

In Chicago the grand jury voted to indict twenty-six of the men charged with lawlessness at the polls on election day. Three of the number are policemen.

FLAMES AT Napoleonville, La., burned seven blocks, including most of the business portion of the town. Loss, \$125,000.

At Topeka, Kan., the body of Mrs. A. D. Matson, murdered ten days ago, was found. She had been criminally assaulted and robbed.

A son shot James Allen (colored) to death at Brownsville, Tex. He was charged with burning barns.

The supreme court of Iowa rendered what was said to be a final decision in the "Jones county calf case," which has been in the courts over sixteen years.

YOUNG Alabama ruffians fired into a schoolhouse near Brownsville, fatally wounding four of the pupils.

SIXTY 300 people left Elberton, Ga., for Texas, where they go, they claim, to better their condition. Men, women and children composed the party.

THE children "The Sailors' House" in Vallejo, Cal., and three of the boarders were cremated.

DECEASED horses and mules are said to be utilized in making sausage for the saloon trade by Indiana manufacturers.

FOR the murder of Mrs. Lena Cunningham last April Calvin J. Christie was hanged at Kalspell, Mont.

FLAMES in Cleveland, O., destroyed buildings and their contents valued at nearly \$250,000.

WHOLESALE dealers in oleomargarine in Maryland have ceased to handle the product owing to a recent supreme court decision.

FOUR men held up a train in the limits of Sioux City, Ia., and the passengers were relieved of money and jewelry.

WHILE going to his office William J. Culbertson, mayor of Mount Vernon, O., dropped dead on the street.

IS the home of James A. Forsythe, a farmer living near Vilas, G. T., a gasolier who exploded and he and his wife and two small children were fatally burned.

THE death of Mrs. L. W. Guitau, stepmother of the assassin of President Garfield, occurred at Freeport, Ill., where she had lived since 1852.

ANDREW BAUMGARTNER, from Celina to Versailles, O., met a stranger who proved to be his brother, who left home twenty years ago and was believed to be dead.

THE annual meeting of the National Educational association, department of superintending, will hold its annual meeting February 19, 20 and 21 in Association hall at Cleveland, O.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

The grand jury at St. Louis indicted fifteen persons for frauds in the late election.

It is stated there are 10,000 railroad men in the state out of employment, owing to dull business.

A boy named Summers recently got caught in the machinery of a mill at Mapleton and was torn to pieces.

A new telephone company is building a line from Joplin to Pittsburg via Fort Scott to Nevada and Kansas City.

THE Citizens' state bank of Slater has assigned, and the Savings bank closed. The latter was expected to reopen soon.

THIS other night Isaac Cahn, a colored ex-deputy constable, was shot and killed in a saloon at Kansas City by another negro, and the same night seven persons were held up and robbed in different parts of the city by footpads.

CLARENCE BROWN, 18 years of age, was recently killed near Frankfort by being thrown from a wagon. He was driving across a bridge when his team got frightened at a passing train and started to run, throwing young Brown out of the vehicle and breaking his neck.

ONE J. M. Cox, "formerly of Kansas," is charged with victimizing farmers in the vicinity of Centerville. In his trades he was charged with giving warranty deeds for land in Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa, which he claimed, he never owned. From one person at Centerville, he secured \$1,200.

DAVID TUCKERSON, stock buyer for Nelson Morris, of Chicago, and one of the best known men engaged in the business in Kansas City, shot and killed himself with his revolver in the city the other night. A woman that had been "bouncing him," as he expressed it, was the cause. She had followed him from Chicago.

J. W. BENSCHAW, a farmer and stock dealer living east of Clinton, took morning and night doses of strychnine for a time had been taking the Keeley treatment. His eyes became affected and in his despondency he told some of his friends that he preferred death rather than blindness.

JOHN POWERS, John Maroney and James Biggs, who made affidavit before the grand jury at St. Louis the Sheriff-elect Troll had violated the corrupt practice act by giving them money to influence their votes, were arrested recently on bench warrants at the instance of the grand jury. Mr. Troll charged them with perjury.

ST. LOUIS has a belated lot of officers, it would appear. In the court of criminal correction in that city the other morning William Wright, a negro, who had just been dismissed by Judge Murphy on a charge of assault to kill a policeman, was badly beaten by policemen, and as he was being taken to court, he had not an attorney interested in it. He stated that probable the negro would have been killed.

THE university curators will ask the next general assembly for an appropriation of \$500,000—\$400,000 for a medical building and \$100,000 for its equipment; \$50,000 for a gymnasium and state department; \$50,000 for a club house, for young men; \$25,000 for a new green house and improvement of horticultural grounds, and for maintenance, \$50,000. For the school of mines at Rolla will be asked \$37,000 for an auditorium and laboratory, \$20,000 for maintenance and \$12,000 for other things.

ANNE BOGNESS, a negro woman, is under arrest at St. Louis, charged with "committing perjury with a premeditated design to effect the conviction and execution of Jacob Heinze and Henry Kaiser, charged with the murder of E. J. Brown." This is a capital offense in Missouri. The woman was convicted upon the testimony of the woman and sentenced to be hanged. Proof is promised that she testified as the result of an express premeditated design to convict Heinze and Kaiser of murder that she might get a portion of the reward offered for the conviction of Brown's murderers.

THE Northwest Editorial association at its recent session in St. Joseph elected officers as follows: President, Charles D. Morris, Trenton Tribune; first vice president, C. E. Reid, Albany Advocate; second vice president, Miss May Parsons, Union Star Comet; third vice president, E. B. Rishman, Jr., Boston City Democrat; recording secretary, T. Wilson, Tarkio Advocate; corresponding secretary, J. Irving Bennett, Rosendale Signal; treasurer, W. J. Clark, Hamilton Hamiltonian; chaplain, E. S. Garver, Worth County Times. The report of the auditing committee showed the association to be on a solid financial basis.

THE state board of railway and warehouse commissioners recently dismissed the proceedings commenced in November looking to a general reduction in grain rates on all railroads of the state. This action was taken after the board heard arguments by representatives of the various roads, who submitted figures to prove that if the proposed reduction was made it would bankrupt every road in Missouri. It was shown that the Burlington lines in Missouri have lost \$500,000 this year and the Missouri Pacific \$2,000,000 in the falling off of business. Another argument advanced was that to reduce rates would drive the companies to retrenchment of expenses, which would throw thousands of railroad men out of employment.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT it makes a cake more moist and richer if while it is baking a pan of water is placed upon the grate? The steam arising from the water tempers the oven.

THAT stale bread, when soaked and beaten up with flour and eggs, makes elegant pancakes? How many young housekeepers know that stale bread, fried in egg, well beaten, makes a quick, delicious breakfast dish? Don't forget a salad to your store, without cost or labor.

THAT they should never hang their cooking utensils against the walls? There is a great deal of poetry about the shining tins resplendent on the kitchen walls, but there is a great deal of dirt and grease flying particles of dust, which no housewife, though tireless as time, can keep perpetually wiped from the tinware.—Farm and Fireside.

THE United States uses nearly one-half the quinine produced in the world.

BLUNDERS OF GRESHAM.

Imbecile Conduct of the Department of State.

Some kind friend of the president in congress might do Mr. Cleveland a great service and save his administration from much future humiliation by instituting an official inquiry as to the sanity of the present head of the state department. We make the suggestion in all seriousness. In no other way can the amazing and unprecedented antics of Secretary Gresham be accounted for. He had been in office scarcely a day before he began to entangle his too-confiding chief in the meshes of what has since been woven into a perfect web of deceit, trickery and double dealing. The ink was not dry on his commission when he secretly sent "Paramount" Blount off post-haste to Hawaii with a letter of introduction to Mr. Cleveland's "great and good friend," President Dole, in one pocket, and private instructions in the other to enter into a conspiracy with a bloodthirsty and discredited monarch to stab that same "friend" under the fifth rib. The senate of the United States was in session at the time, and had sole and complete jurisdiction over the Hawaiian negotiations, as well as coordinate authority in the appointment of ambassadors to friendly nations, but that did not matter to Gresham. "Why," he probably said to himself, "should the constitution be allowed to stand between me and Lili?" And it was not allowed to.

The news of the secret mission leaked out at last, and the controversy over it and its developments waxed hot, but Gresham was not abashed; he he surrounded himself with a halo of mystery, denied everything, and acted generally as if he thought the archives of the government were his private property; and it was only on the positive order of congress that he made public the correspondence and records which covered with disgrace both himself and the administration he had brought into contempt. Nor has he yet relaxed his tenuous grip, for even now there lies on his desk in Washington a report from Admiral Walker, made months ago, which congress is calling for, and which, according to the best information and belief, will add another chapter of humiliation to a record of foreign policy already black with disaster.

So much for the first evidence of insanity. There are many others. When China and Japan got into a dispute over Corea, the same man who had vainly attempted to restore the reactionary queen, Liliuolani, to a throne not hers by any legal or moral right, set down, in the face of his own numerous and solemn warnings against foreign entanglements of any kind, calmly indicted a dispatch to a friendly nation, striving to protect its citizens from Chinese aggression, admonishing it not to levy unjust war against a weaker nation. Naturally enough, his offensive interference was spurned, as it should have been, and the United States was once more held up as the laughing stock of the nations of the earth. The war did not cease, and on November 26 the American minister in Peking sent to the state department an urgent appeal for protection for the legation and the American citizens resident in the Chinese capital. Owing to Mr. Gresham's capable mismanagement no marines available for the purpose were within one thousand miles of the scene of danger, so when knowledge of Minister Denby's dispatch finally came to the surface—the truth went out, in spite of all attempts at concealment—our dignified secretary of state, by quibbling which would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of a third-rate pettifoggling lawyer, to the indignation of the public that he never received it.

Again, congress was in session in August last when this remarkable statesman entered into an agreement with the representative of Canada to pay an indemnity of \$25,000 to alleged Canadian citizens for damages which they claimed they suffered in consequence of our government's action in driving them out of Behring sea pending a settlement of the controversy by arbitration. The Paris tribunal had arranged a judicial method of settling all claims for damages, but Gresham didn't choose to follow it. Rumors got into circulation that Gresham had agreed to pay the maximum indemnity claimed without submission to the court created for the purpose, but that made no difference to him, he denied everything; and now the president confirms the truth of the rumors in his message, and once more convicts his secretary of state of inability to tell the truth.

Is there any need to speak of the imbecility manifested and the blunders made in dealing with Samoa, Brazil, Nicaragua? Is not the record sufficient to stand as justification for an investigation as to the state of his secretary's mind? We think it due to the people.—N. Y. Tribune.

MUCH TOO COMPLICATED.

Secretary Carlisle's Plan for Currency Reform.

The chief features of Secretary Carlisle's highly complicated and involved scheme of currency reform may be outlined thus: It allows national banks to issue circulating notes to an amount equal to seventy-five per cent. of their paid up and unimpaired capital, upon a guarantee fund of greenbacks or Sherman currency equaling thirty per cent. of the circulation, these notes to constitute a first lien on all the assets of the banks. Two per cent. of the notes, however, are to be taxed as to the first half of one per cent. per year, payable half yearly, on its average circulation, to pay for printing of notes, official supervision and like expenses, and the other tax, which is also on circulation, but of a rate not stated, is to provide a safety fund for note redemption, the tax to cease when the fund reaches five per cent. of the circulation outstanding. Each bank is to redeem its own notes. When a bank fails, the guarantee fund is to be added to the assets of the failed bank, and if this is not sufficient, pro rata assessments on the basis of circulation on the other banks for the sum required will be made, the contributing banks to hold a first lien for the amount on the assets of the wrecked bank.

This is the part of the scheme which relates to national banks. Another feature of it permits state banks to issue circulation on nearly the same terms as the national banks after complying with somewhat similar requirements, their notes to be exempt from

the national tax which was imposed on state bank circulation thirty years ago. All notes of the same denomination under the national plan are to be similar in appearance, but state bank notes are to be different in looks both from the national bank currency and from the greenbacks and Sherman notes. Another feature of the system provides for the redemption and retirement of greenbacks and Sherman notes at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, the surplus revenue, when there is any, being used for that purpose, the retired notes not to exceed 70 per cent. of the new circulation, national and state, provided by this scheme. The state bank notes are, of course, designed to furnish the "local currency" which the enemies of the national banking system have been for so many years demanding.

It is easy to see that the country will not take kindly to the Carlisle scheme. In providing two new sorts of money it makes a needless addition to our already embarrassingly variegated and diversified circulating medium. One kind of new currency, to be sure, we must have, for the government bond deposit feature will necessarily have to be absent from that form of circulation, whatever it may be, which will soon have to be devised to supplement and succeed the national bank currency. Two new sorts of circulation, however, is rather more than the country desires at present. The absence, too, of a direct governmental liability for circulation will arouse prejudice against it. Perhaps the safeguards surrounding the circulation might in actual operation turn out to be ample, but there will be a popular suspicion that the scheme is weak in this particular, and this feeling is likely to be fatal to all chances of its adoption. In regard to the state bank feature of the scheme, the wild-cat currency advocates will think the secretary does not go anywhere near far enough in his concessions to them, while all the rest of the country will think he goes too far. The proposition is on the lines laid down in the so-called Bland currency plan to the extent that it bases circulation on bank capital instead of on bond deposits, but it is much more complex than that system and much less satisfactory. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

IT HAS HAPPENED BEFORE.

The Disastrous Democratic Policy Improves the Country.

Within the twenty months of power of the present democratic administration, it has found it necessary to borrow one hundred million dollars, issuing bonds for that amount, and imposing an interest burden of five million dollars a year on the nation. These two loans of fifty million dollars each have been made upon the pretext of maintaining the gold reserve, but they were really made necessary by the deficiency of the revenues. The new tariff law fails so utterly to produce sufficient revenue to meet the government's requirements, that at the present rate of deficiency a third bond issue will be required by April next.

These facts bring vividly before the people two facts: That the low-tariff policy of the democratic party is destructive to national prosperity; and that the democracy has not the statesmanship to formulate a revenue measure which can be depended upon to meet the necessary governmental expenditures.

The proof of both these propositions is before the people to-day. And, as like causes produce like results, we find the conditions of to-day the same as those resulting from the last low tariff—the "Walker tariff," which prevailed from 1857 to 1890.

Under the democratic tariff our industries were practically reduced to one—agriculture. We did not manufacture enough of any of the great staple articles to supply our own needs. We had to buy the bulk of the manufactured articles we required abroad. The balance of trade was against us nearly all the time. The golden stream of the precious metal from California was shipped across the Atlantic to pay the adverse balance.

Then came the Crimean war, which, by closing southern Russia to the rest of Europe, sent wheat to \$2 a bushel here, while the other cereals and wool shared in the increase of price. These adventitious causes postponed the inevitable results of the low tariff until 1897, when the hard times set in, as they generally do, with a financial crisis.

The low tariff then, as it does now, deprived the treasury of enough revenue to meet governmental expenditures. And then, as now, the democratic administration was compelled to run the country into debt by issuing bonds, in order to keep the funds to keep the government from its ruin. During the last year of Buchanan's administration, our bonds, bearing a high rate of interest, were offered at from twelve to fifteen per cent. discount without finding anyone willing to buy. The same thing is beginning again. A low tariff which has depressed manufacturing, which does not provide for enough revenue to meet governmental needs, and a democratic administration has begun the old policy of borrowing money to meet current expenses. Perhaps by 1904 the people of the country will have had a lesson severe enough to make them understand that the democratic party is unfit to be trusted with power until it abandons its low-tariff fallacies and possesses statesmen with at least the rudiments of financial knowledge.—Toledo Blade.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE president seems to be reversing his pearls of advice for the next congress.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The public credit is sound because the republican party made it so, in spite of all kinds of democratic efforts to undermine it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Some democrats don't know when they have had enough. A few of them are urging the senate to pass the popgun bill, and want the house to make a further raid on the tariff.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Hereafter when democrats prate of their party hostility to trusts, the single word sugar should suffice to silence them. The democratic party is a shaver in whatever infamy attaches to the sugar combination.—Troy Times.

Grip—Rheumatism

William Munson, a member of the firm of Munson Bros., the well-known bread-makers at Clinton, Mo., makes this statement: "In 1891 I had the grip, which settled in my limbs. My right side was paralyzed. I was obliged to walk with a cane. I was in constant pain, and when I moved in bed I was obliged to be assisted. My hands and feet swelled with rheumatism and my fingers would cramp. My druggist sent me six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took it three times a day and have improved ever since, and now I am well and never feel better in my life of 70 years. I took no other medicine but Hood's Sarsaparilla." WILLIAM MUNSON, Clinton, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner food, assist digestion, cure headache, etc.

Important in Bread Making. The temperature at which bread is both raised and baked is of the greatest importance in producing the perfect loaf. Dr. Woods, of the Connecticut experiment station, places the proper raising temperature at from 80 degrees to 85 degrees Fahrenheit, and the baking temperature at from 400 degrees to 500 degrees. In a late paper on bread-making he cautions the housewife against cooling the loaves of bread too rapidly after taking them from the oven. "Much of the souring of bread," he adds, "is doubtless due to lack of care during cooling, leading to the high-water content, and the large amounts of nitrogenous substances and sugar which bread contains, it is, especially while warm, a good soil for the development of various kinds of molds and bacteria. A loaf of bread hot from the oven, taken into a poorly-ventilated room crowded with people, will become sour in the course of two or three hours."—N. Y. Post.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, a refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, and the name of the dealer, and being well informed, will not accept any substitute if offered.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. On the Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

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Washburn & Sons' SUN POLISH

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS, WITH A CLOTH MAKES NO DUST, IN 50c AND 10c TINS. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MORSE BROS. PROP'S, CANTON, MASS.

LINE

The "LINE" are the Best and Most Economical Colours and Cuffs worn in the world. They are made of the finest materials, and are of a rich, deep red, and are very durable. They are sold by all druggists and chemists, and are very popular.

FREE TO AGENTS

Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Mantel Clocks, Umbrellas, etc. given in exchange for Cigars. One Cigar given with every \$5.00 worth of watches, \$5.00 worth of Cigars, or \$5.00 worth of other goods. The CHERRY KNIFE CO. 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Throat Lozenges, etc. Sold by all druggists.